EURGPE.

BY THE CABLE TO JULY 25.

The French Budget Voted and the Legislature Adjourned.

The Bank of England Rate at Two Per Cent.

Austrian Sketch of Maximilian's Life and Services.

Ireland .-- Its Political Condition and Cure.

FRANCE.

PARIS. July 25, 1867.

visions in the Budget for extraordinary expenditures.

By this action the only sections of the Budget which the other general business of the session having been completed, the Corps Legislatif adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An American Gun Agninst Iron Naval Armor Lendon, July 25, 1867. By the orders of the British war office a trial of the experts. It was proved by the tests to which the gun was submitted that no iron or steel armor vet invented

Mr. Philimore has been named for Judge of the Ad-

IRELAND.

A Street Row in Kerry.

Dunin, July 25, 1867.
While the police were conducting a squad of Femines to a mob finally attacked the escort with stones.

No determined attempt, however was made to rescue the prisoners, and they were safely deposited in the

RUSSIA.

War News From Central Asia. Sr. Parkessuae, July 26, 1867.
Advices from Central Asia have been received here which report that the Khan of Bokhara has obtained from the commander of the Russian forces an agree

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Omar Paska Reports the Termination of the

Conflict.

London, July 25, 1867.

Omar Pashe reports that the military forces under his command hive succeeded in appressing the insurrection in Candia, and that the war in that island is now

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Monky Marker. — London, July 25—Evening. — Consols closed at 94½ for money. American securities closed at the following rates: — United States flow-twenty bonds, 72 13-16; Illinois Central Railway shares, 76½; Erfe Railway shares, 45½; Atlantic and Great Western consolidated bonds, 23½.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased 255,000 during the past week.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced to two per cent.

Liversool Cotton Market,—Liversool, July 26—Evening.—The cotton market closed broyant at the following authorized quotations:—Middling uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The business of the day has exceeded the general expectations, and the sales foot up fully 15,000 bales.

Liversool Baranetures Market.—Liversool, July 26—Evening.—The market for broadstuffs has been generally duit throughout the day. Corn 55a., 9d. Wheat 13a. 11d. for California while. Bayley, oats and peas unchanged.

Changed.

Liverroot. Phovisions Market. - Liverroot, July 26—

Evening. - Lard closed from at 49s. 6d. Pork and beef unchanged. Cheese dull at 53s.

Livaspoot Propotes Markers.—Livaspoot, July 25—
Evening.—Petroleum closed at lz. 4d. for standard white, and od. for spiritz. Tailow, 44s. 9d. for American. Rosin and turpentine unchanged.

London Markers.—London, July 25—Evening.—Sugar, 25s. 6d. Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 5d. Linseed cakes, 49 10s. Linseed oil, £41 10s. Whale oil, £32. Specm oil, £120.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—The Inman steamship City of ondon, Captain Brooks, which left New York on the 8th instant has arrived at this port on her way to Liv-

ripod.

The steamship Baltic, reported by the cable yesterday as having arrived from New York at Southampton, July 24, arrived at Bramen June 30, was to leave Bramen on the 17th instant.—En. Haralo.—The steamship Manhattan, Captan Williams, which sailed from New York on the 13th of July, has arrived out.

MAIL DETAILS TO JULY 13.

ity the steamship Persia at this port we have the oflowing additional mail details of our cable despatches

The first steps in the great trial of the Tichbo baronotey case were taken in Vice Chancellor Wood's court, London. The Attorney General tendered the plaintiff, Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, for daamination, but after some discussion the case was post-On every fine day the Princess of Wales takes exer

cise in the garden of Mariborough House, in her chalf er

Lord Dorby is still an invalid. The cause of his indisposition is known to have been a fall in his dressing room. Being absorbed with some matter of beauties that engaged his thoughts, without looking round he stepped backwards to sil down where a settee had ulually stood, but which he was unaware had been removed He fell heavily to the ground, and received a shock which, to a younger man or to one of strenger frame, would have mattered little, but the effects of which the

The accounts of the state of the crops in France are not so unanimously satisfactory as they were a fortnight before the salling of the mails. It is, however, impos-sible to form an accurate estimate as to the final result, and the satisfactory reports still outweighed the unmais-When in Paris the Sultan of Turkey visited the Inva-

fides, and repaired at once to the tomb of Napoleon the First. He subsequently passed in review the invalided soldiers drawn up in line under the galleries surround-

ing the Court of Honor.

The Nicholai Railway of Russia has been sold by the

The Nicholai Railway of Russia has been sold by the government to a private company for 200,000,000 francs, to be paid in three years.

The English government was taking precautions against any outbreak of choiers. A supplement to the Gardie was published in London, containing various Opters in Council as to quarantine, and the arrangements which are to be made by parachial authorities where any outbreak of choiers may take place. The options are comprehensive, and appear to have been well considered.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Austrian Sketch of the Life of the Late Archduke-His Education, Services and Travels-First Meeting with Carlotta-The Mexican Expedition and Napoleon.

Vixera, July 6, 1867.

The following is a brief history of Mexico's less Ul-fated Emperor, published in the Fremden Blatt in this

city, to connection with an account of that Prince's death.

The Archduke Maximilian was born on the 6th of July, 1832, at Vienna, and designed from his child-hood for the marine. After acquiring the necessary thereretical knowledge of his profession he made his first voyage in 1860 to Uracce and Smyrna, which voyage as followed in the next year by another to Spain, Portugal, Madeira, Tanglers and Algiera. In the rear 1852 the Archduke was promoted to the captainey of a trotte, and in 1866 manned Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian navy.

to Greece, Candia, Beyroot and on the coast of Palestine and Egypt. Leaving the squadron on the coast of Pales tine, the Archduke made a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchra. In Egypt also be made a long stay, and visited in this country all places of special interest, among them the Pyramids. Having returned to Palo, he made in 1856 and 1857 a voyage on a large scale over

On this trip it was that he first met his future wife. the Princess Carlotta of Belgium, whom he married in Brussels on the 27th of July, 1857, and in whose company be afterwards made a journey through Sicily, Spain, the Ionian Islands, Maderia and the Brazila, He wrote an account of this voyage in a four volume work, which was published under the title of "Sketches of Travel."

After the conclusion of the imperial journey throu After the conclusion of the imperial journey through the Lombarde-Venetian provinces the Archduke was called to rule over them under the title of Governor General. He retained this position until the breaking out of the Italian war, in the spring of 1859. After the Italian campaign he resided in Venice as Governor General, but did not like the office, and therefore limited biuself to fulfilling the duties devolving on him as Commander-in-Chief of the imperial navy. He was als

hiusoif to fulfiling the duties devolving on him as Commander-in-Chief of the imperial navy. He was also made a member of the House of Poers, and while in it remained perfectly neutral, favoring neither party. In June, 1868, came the news that the Assembly of Nobles in Mexico hart come to the decision of offering to the Archduke Maximitian the imperial crown of their country, with but one discentient votco against 214 in favor of the resolution. The Archduke, in his palace at Miramar, near Trieste, answered the deputation of Mexicans who had come begging his acceptance of the crown that he would receive it so soon as the entire Mexican nation would offer it through a popular vote by universal suffrage. This desire was compiled with, and then Ferdinand Max, having given up all claims to the Austrian crown, came to an understanding with the Emperor Napoleon, and accepted on the 16th of April, 1864, the Mexican crown. He signed on this day many decrees, wherein he promised the Mexicans to govern their menarchy according to its recognised constitution. Immediately after, he concluded a treaty with France, in which Napoleon bound himself to sustain the new Emperor with a corps of twenty-five thousand men, until the organization of the Mexican stop was successfully brought into effect. The same day he accepted the first sextean loan from France, amounting to two hundred million frances, and a couple of days later commenced to recruit the entire Austrian empire for a Mexican Legion, which, in a short time amounted to eight thousand men.

On the 14th of April the newly made Emperor, accompanied by his wife, left their residence at Miramar and travelled to Rome, where, having received the Holy Father's blessing, they started for Mexica. On the 28th of May they arrived at Vera Cruz. Immediately after ianding Maximilian issued a proclamation to the Mexican popole. Juarez, the Prosident, aiso issued another, denouscing the imperial government and the new of or of things. The young Emperor's first task was to establish his wards in the aon-conquered portions of the empire, and reduce to submission the followers of Juarez. The continual embarrassment occasioned by the want of money much opposed the strengthening of his rule. Continuous war destroyed the finances of the empire, and in April, 1865, or just one year after Maximilian's landing, the Mexican government was forced to make application in Paris for another toan. This, however, was done on very nnsatisfactory terms, the borrowers receiving \$126,000,000 for the \$250,000,000 for which they made themselves responsible, and on which they paid thrity-six per cent. The Emperor Max also at this time named Iturible's nephew, the descendant of a prior Emperor, Prince of his empire

During all this time the war between Maximilian and Juarez rayed with unexampled fury. It reached its climax when on the 10th of October, 1855, Maximilian issued a decree outlawing Juarez and ut the President's followers. In accordance with this decree, may generals, among them Ortega, also a brother of Juarez and a number of Mexican soldiers and officers were shot as soon as taken prisoners.

At the end of the civil war in the United States.

erais, among them Ortega, also a brother of Justes and a number of Mexican soldiers and officers were shot as soon as taken prisoners.

At the end of the civil war in the United States, Justez received repeatedly vigorous assistance from the United States, and from that day the Presidential army made greater advances, defeating in several instances both the troops under Marshal Bazaine and the imperial Austro-Mexican Legion.

The Emperor Napoleon began to recall the French army of occupation from Mexico, and at the same time the Empress Carlotta failed in her attempts to induce the French Emperor to renew the guarantees already given and to assist in the forming of a foreign legion. It is known that the Empress, soon after the failing of her mission, fell into a said delusion, resulting in madness, which has not yet been removed. The French, Austrian and Belgian legions having been recalled, Kais: Max determined on remaining, with a small knot of still faithful followers. The end came at last, and the and news now reaches us that he was shot on the 19th of last June.

The above account needs no comment and shows very fairly what is the general view taken of the affair here. That Maximilian was deserted by Napoleon in the hour of his sorest need there can be found no one to doubt, and consequently the feeling against France is very bitter, indeed, here now. It is a romarkable fact that the French Court was the first to put on mourning, the imperial family in Vienna only doing so on learning that orders for court mourning had been issued in Paria.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Irish Discontent and the Means to be Adopted for its Eradication. Dumin, July 4, 1867. At a moment when the disturbed subject of Irish poli-

ties is forced so much upon our attention, if we do not accord to it our sympathies, as we did to the earlier efforts of the Fenian movement, we may be permitted to say a parting word before quitting the subject in

and Great Britain by a certain portion of the Irish people, through the absurd and venal manner in which people, through the absurd and venul manner in which they were conducted, has alienated much of our interest and perhaps our respect, yet_it cannot be denied that crying evils existed and stiff exist in the government of Ireland which call for some movement for their eradication. It seems strange, however, that the great majority of Irish patriots are either ignorant of the causes of their own discontent or purposely hide them, and ascribe other reasons than those which actually arouse their endeavors to subvert British supremacy in Ireland.

From the dock, the platform and the Senate the same mythreal and till-defined grievances are recounted, while mythreal and ill-defined grievances are recounted, while the origin and cause of all is hidden beneath the tumors which it produces. It seems as if distance from the scenes of strife and coel, impartial observation is re-

quired to detect the maindy and expose it.

There is but one cause for Irish discontent and that is Irish poverty. The Irish peasant nature is a strange quired to detect the maindy and expose it.

There is but one cause for Irish discontent and that is Irish poverty. The Irish peasent nature is a strange conglomeration of anomalies, and we mean no fattery when we say, as elevated on the whole as that of any similar class in the world. Among his faults and virtues Pat enumerates patience and ambition, and though in his impoverished and often famine-stricken condition he has ample oppertunity for employing the first, yet we can safely aver the British constitution, under which he lives, gives him little occasion for gratifying the latter. He is born on a clay floor in a mid cabin; he struggles through his weary life for the miserable potate which is his daily fare, and, if we except an occasional victory in a village game or tavern fight, and perhaps a certain pride at his success in winning a "coloen" whom he had leved, he ends his career without a hope gratified or an end accomplished. Mayhap a brother or a son quits the crumbling paternal roof and finds a home in the "land of freedom." Blurred and blotted letters come from the absent one, and when the glorious principle of mankind's equality, the kindly welcome and fair reward for effort is described, who can wonder that the contrast adds fuel to that burning hate which life education had taught him to hold for the existing government of his country. We are far from thinking that the batted is undeserved.

Poverty, then, stagmant, changeless poverty, is the cause of Irish discontent. And why should the poverty exist? There is no reason for it but the one solitary cause—British mismanagement. British robbery we had rather said, but mismanagement. British robbery in India and Jamaica, in Canada and New Zealand, to sustain the "digasty of the crown and the nation" at home, and to sign the mouths of those story reformers, who, without their valling sustance, would otherwise detect arretoccalic impeats on the public purse and demand antisfaction for such wrongs in sterner tonse than those poor Feelings can be mouth

The Poor Houses and other English Reuse dies-What the People Want. Dentm, July 13, 1867.

The poor houses in Ireland are full of paupers, as the cost of maintaining them has much increased during the past five years; nevertheless they are not appreciated as a boon by the peasantry. They are considered but a refuge for the lazy, the vagrant and the old women. When severe weather or failure of crops cut off the resources of the small farmer, he will make every possible sacrifice before allowing himself or his family to be immured within its walls. To help such parties over periods of difficulty the extension of the system of out-A series of returns have been prepared for the consider ation of Parliament, which fully illustrate the necessity

oners of Poor Relief in Ireland. land during the year 1866 was £728,207, showing an increase of £215,159 on the amount of the preceding year. The number of paupers in Irish poor houses in February, 1867, was 58,679 an increase of only 1,200 over the corresponding period of 1806—a small number considering the unusual severity of the winter and spring months; but the number of those demanding outdoor relief was 18,000, an increase of several thought sand persons on the number of applicants during any of people that temporary relief should be more fully ex-tended to enable thom to tide over short periods of distress, such as is at present felt in the west of Ire-land. the preceding three years. It is the wish of the Lrish

a basis of personal loyalty exists beneath all the threats of Fenianism.

Many who know the country believe that Fenianism and the other isms which distract it derive their chief support from a felling—a crowing and increasing leeling—that democracy is the most desi able form of government. The ngitation of the country is attributable to a longing after real political freedom, a diviate for the antiquated machinery by which they are governed, and a decire for their abolition or modification. This feeling has not yet become strong enough to find a voice loud enough to be heard distinctly and explain its wants, but it is only part of a similar movement which is going on all over Europe. In England, I need scarcely tell you, the indications of popular feeling are all revolutionary; in France the Emperor is but the impersonation of the national will; in Germany Bismarck is but the head of the popular party; in Itaju there is a promising democratic element; in Spain it is only kept down by hanging, fusilades and who esale deportations. The bubble Fenianism is but one manifestation of this universal popular desire.

The project of a royal residence in Lealerd her.

bubble Februarian is our one haunteness. It reland has, it seems, been definitely abandoned. A nice idea it was to satempt to cure the famishing, discontented, misrated people by the empty honor of having a royal prince living a few months among them in what he would consider a sort of exile; something as if one wers to try the cure of choicra by doses of gilt guigerhead, or attempt the resuscitation of a corpse by tickling his

THE GREAT MAVIES.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The United States Squadron at Cherbourg-Relief of the Colorade-Effect of the Exhibition of the United States Fing-The Iron-Clad Fleet of France.
CHERBOURG, July 12, 1867.

of France is enlivened now by the presence of three of our men-of-war, and the flag of our country floating from their peaks in this delicious breeze of summer. There were four three days ago, but one of them, the There were four three days ago, but one of them, the Frolic, has gone over to Southampton for an anchor for the Colorado, and will return here in a day or two. They came in on Sunday last from Liebon, the Colorado with Admiral Goldsborough and Commodore Stedman; the Ticonderoga, Captain Wyman; the Canandaigua, Captain Strong, and the Frolic, Captain Upshur. The officers and crews are all well and in good spirits, barring the anxiety with which they are waiting for Admiral Farragut who is coming here in the Franklin to relieve Admiral Goldsborough, and whose arrival is now daily anticipated. borough, and whose arrival is now daily anticipated.

When she comes the Colorado will return to the United States, while it is understood that Admiral Farragut, with the other ships, after remaining here till about the lat of August, will saif for Cronstadt, whence the Admiral will proceed to St. Petersburg to offer the congrat-ulations of the President and the country to the Czai

are also shortly expected here, and altogether there will be a demonstration of our naval forces here such as has

are also shortly expected here, and altogether there will be a demonstration of our naval forces here such as has never been seen in these waters, and which cannot fail to have a most benedicial effect. Six years ago these people had hardly ever seen an American ship-of-war, and when the Alabama came in here, and Captain Semmes blowed and bragged about what he had done and what he intended to do, their sympathies were very readily extended to him, and it was supposed that he was able to flog the whole American navy. The result of the gailant action in which the Kearsarge sunk the pirate had a very decided effect in changing their opinions, and now our officers say that nowhere in France are they treated with more kindness and courtesy than at Cherbourg.

Wastever taxpayers may think of the cost of keeping a fiest in foreign waters, and orators, "talking for buncombe," may say about the delightful times which officers in the navy have in travelling at the expense of the country, I can assure you from actual observation is all parts of Europe that in no manner is so palpable and pialn and correct and favorable an impression given as to the force and greatness of our country as by the appearance in a European port of an American fleet. I remember in Coruña, when the Stonewall was lying at Ferrol, sad the Niagara and Sacramento were rebleckading her, how people used to come by scores from far in the interior to visit our vessels. It is the same everywhere, and I am informed that excursion trains are being now arranged to bring visitors down here from Paris when Admirsh Farragut arrives, when a series of fêtes will be given in his honor.

Our fleet cames in at a good time. Three French frigates—the Magnanime, the Magnan and the Flandre—are here, as well as an Italian corveits, the Fried, and all these, as well as our lathim corveits, the fired, and all these, as well as our lathim corveits, the fired, and all these, as well as our lathim corveits, the fired, and all these there was the surface of the surface of the

and for the last three days constant sainting has been in progress.

Work is being rapidly pushed upon the Suffren and the other five iron clad vessels now being built in the dock yard here, and positive orders have been given for their completion during the present yeer. One of this class of large chips, which the government seems determined to have, was launched last week at Rochfort. This was La Guienne, an iron clad frigate of five thousand tone burthen and a thousand horse power—pierced for fifty gues, fourteen of which are to carry three hundred pound cylindrical and conteal shot and shell. She has a sharp stern sad is class such from fifteen centimetres (the continuetre sexpressed to its relation to the English inch by the decimal 3949 shove and twelve cantinucture in thickness below the water line. She is apposed to be able to make tea knots as heer, Great curlosity is manifested here to see the lyundersherg, which is shortly expected to crivib.

MATRICIDE AT CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A shocking case of matricide occurred day before y orday at Chillicothe, Ohlo. A young man, named in terday at Chillicothe, Ohio. A young man, hamed flunter, was standing in front of a saloon with sever all companions, all very drank, when flutter's mother came is the party and implored her son to accompany, her home Suddenly he seemed salegd with a frenty, robbed into the street, and picking up a heavy stone? Area is into the group. The fatal missite strock his macher on the temple. She mank to the earth and died in ten minutes flunter and his commanions were an arrested.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1867, 1 11 o'Clock P. M.

The President and the Military Commun

to Confer Together.

It has been widely published that the President had havited the five military commanders to come to this city and confer with him on the subject of a uniform administration of their departments. I have it on authority that such a step has not been taken yet, though undoubtedly contemplated by the President. The propriety of inviting the military commanders to Washington has been talked over in Cabinet meetings and will probably be agreed upon to more well.

robably be agreed upon to-morrow.

The President is anxious to have the laws faithfully them bear with as little harshness as possible on the people. He wishes to meet the military commanders face to face, and by an interchange of views decide upon the best line of policy to be pursued. More, it is believed would be effected by a conference of this character in an hour's conversation with the commanders than by vo

Sheridan when the President gets ready to move in the

States in Mexico.

States in Mexico.

The statement that Mr. Planth, Campbell's Secretary of Legatice, would be entrusted with the duties of Charge d'Affaires for the United States government in the Mexican capital, appears to be erroneous. Mr. Ottenbourg, Consul at the City of Mexico, will be clothed with limited powers to represent the United States until such time as a regular minister may be appointed. This have on the best entherity.

I have on the best authority.

No Proclamation Against Fillbustering. President Johnson sees no necessity, for the present, at all events, to issue a proclamation against filibustering. Should necessity arise he will take prompt steps for the enforcement of our neutrality laws.

The Late Seasion of Congress.

The question as to whether the session of Congress just over was the second session, or a continuation of the first session of the Fortieth Congress, is brought before the first Comproller of the Treasury to decide. Upon the dectaton of this question, through the working of the tenure of office law, it seems, rests the period at which a number of important civil officers will loss their positions, not having been confirmed by the Senate, and also as to whether certain offices will not have to remain wacant for the reason that the President has no power to session is but a continuation of the first, officers not confirmed may hold over till the end of the next session; but if it was a distinct accion, then officers not confirmed return to private life and the offices held by

Conspiracy Among Prisoners to Escape from Jail.

There has been a sensation here for the last few days among the people connected with the jail, occasioned by an alleged conspiracy among several of the convicts to introduced. The leaders of this supposed conspirac n soldier confined in the jail awaiting trial on the charges of burglary and grand lar-ony of jeweiry and plate. They were, it is alleged, aided by many of the prisoners in the left third corridor of the jail. The affair seems the vigilance of the keepers of the jail. Certain suspi cious movements of some of the prisoners attracted the attention of the jailors several days age, and a strict watch was accordingly ordered to prevent any surprise being successfully carried out. Guards were posted at all points where an escape was likely to be attempted, and a whether the prisoners were supplied with arms or other implements that might be made available in an endeavor to break jall. The plans of the prisoners were so well said that the search resulted in no starting discoveries The suspicion, however, remained that the prisoners were supplied with tools for outling the window bars; and this suspicion was confirmed on Monday last by the observations of Mr. Rusk, who was on the lookout in the west yard of the jail. This person noticed Myers in the very act of sawing one of the bars, with Sandford Conover by his side, apparently superintending the operation. This was certainly a startling discovery, and Mr. Rusk bastened to inform others of the guards of what he had seen. The vigilance was increase and steps were taken to secure the enter-prising Myers, so that his further efforts at freedom might be nipped in the bud. The same night, accordingly, Myers was placed in irons, an exami-nation of the window made, and it was found that one of the upright bars had been cut through with a fine, sharp jeweller's saw. Yesterday morning Mr. Bell went to the third corridor and discovered and took pos-cession of a saw, made of the finest steel, set in a strong wooden frame, which was tightened up on the wo

aw principle, and capable of doing much execution in s short space of time. He also found a knife and chisel, implements were introduced into the prison is not sati sfactorily explained. One story has it that Conver pro-cured them, while another gives the soldier Myors the credit of the feat. Myers, it is said, has stated himself that he brought them into the jail with him concealed in his coat collar. The Evening Express of this city, commenting on the affair to-night, says:—"Ever since Hon. J. M. Ashley has been visiting Conover at the jail he has been permitted been visiting conover at the jail is and the striction or examination, contrary to the rules of the jail; and his wife has been permitted to come and go whenever she pleased, and hold long private interviews with him. she pleased, and hold long private interviews with him. It is supposed that, taking advantage of these privileges, Conover has used them to obtain the means of 'getting himself and companions out of quod, though Conover storfly denies any complicity in the matter. At any rate the attempt was a failure, and if Mr. Conover was not concerned in it, in view of the late decision of the Court overruling a third or fourth motion of his counsel for a new trial. It is a wonder.

for a new trial, it is a wonder ' office, it appears that there are a number of individuals in the unreconstructed States who come to Washington representing themselves as authorized to receive certain pardons of applicants who had filed petitions. These persons, after obtaining quite a bundle of pardons, carry them to the State in which the pardoned parties reside, and notify said parties that they have par-dons for them, which they may obtain upon the payment of from \$300 to \$500. A genthe payment of from \$300 to \$500. A gen-leman in Texas has just written to the Attornoy General, stating that such a proposition had been made to him by a man, and believing the whole affair to be an imposition, if not a swindle, he requests the Attornay General to forward to him a certified copy of his partion. The request will be granted, and certified copies from the Department of State of all pardons issued will be furnished to the persome concerned upon application at the Attorney General's office.

some concerned upon application at the Attorney General's office.

Summer Vacations.

During the recess of Congress, and the existence of the present very warm whather, most of the heads of departments are taking the opportunity to retire to some secluded spot where they can shake off the dust of politics and the cares of office abor. Secretary Seward and Pestmaster General Rasi fall have gone, and the Attorney General will leave to-morrow for Capon Springs, West Virginis, where las will probably spend a fortaight.

Claims / Against Venezuela.

Notice is officially, given to citizens of the United States that a joint, commission is expected to be organized in the city of Caraccas on the 17th of August, to continue in seasis a twelve months, for the adjudication of claims which have been filed by the United States government of Vanesuela. Claims which shall not be presented within, the twelve months will be diaregarded by both goveraments and considered invalid.

The Post and Convention with Great Britania. So mun of the new postal tonvention between the United States and Great Bettain as relates to international newspapers, books and primed matter of all kinds will go into effect on the 1st of October segt; but the received of the control of the seguence of the postage to be collected on printed matter of cvery description will be issued by the Postumater of every description will be issued by the Postumater

not go into effect until the 1st of January next. Insequentions as to the postage to be collected on printed matter of every description will be issued by the Postmaster General as soon as the detailed regulations with the British postage are agreed upon.

Morning and Evening Gune to be Fired at Military Posts.

An order has just been issued from the War Department providing that at every military post supplied with the proper ordnance and ammunition a morning and evening gun will, in time of peace, be fired daily at reveille and retreat. It is stipulated that for such purposes

eix-pounder gua. 't be used for the purpose.

powder on hand w. 'es Expected at New Orleans.

A Carge of Cook. 'c consul at Havana has notified
The United States vh. 'hat a cargo of coolies may be
the Department of State. 'ans, in violation of the act
shortly expected at New Orle. 'and the Immigrant act
of Congress of February 19, 180. expect that an extenof July 4, 1884. He has reason to tion of coolie labor
sive scheme is on foot for the introduc. 'arration at the
in the South. Instructions are in pre, 'te district atAltiorney General's office for the action of the
laws ap-Attorney General's office for the action of the laws aptorneys, should grounds of violations of the laws aptorneys, should grounds of violations of the many pear. Private information has reached here the ring of the planters of Louisiana are desirous of sectional labor in preference to employing freedmen.

Official News from Crete.

The following official information has been received at the Greek Legation:—According to the latest official accounts from Crete, Omar Pasha has been repulsed with severe lesses from the mountain region of Sphokia.

fifteen villages on his retreat, and dooming all the Greeks who fell into his power to death by crucifixion. The foreign Powers have rejected the Sultan's proposition of a Cretan committee of inquiry to consist of Turks alone, they insisting upon a mixed Christian and Turkish commission The Turks will not consent to this until after the de parture of the Grock volunteers from Crete, while the Cretans decline to accode until after the departure of the Turkish and Egyptian troops. The famous Grecian blockade runner Arcadi has made, in the meautime, its blockade runner Arcadi has made, in the meantime, its fifteenth expedition to Crete, landing munitions and provisions, and enabling a large number of Greek women and children to escape from the Sultan's ordelities.

The New Fractional Currency.

Since the published announcement of the intention of the Treasury Department to issue a fractional currency

note of the denomination of fitteen cents, a large number of letters have been received requesting samples and Some parties have inclosed amounts of money in their etters for sample notes; but these will not be ready for some weeks, as the water mark for the paper is not com-

The registration is now complete in Loudon county, Va., and sums up as follows:—Whites, 2,796; colored, 992. There were about 5,500 colored people in that county in 1860, of whom about 500 left during the war. Their registration, therefore, is supposed to be full. There were about 5,000 whites, and this would make their voting population equal to 3,200, of whom not ex cooding 200 are disfranchised, and it would seem that about 200 qualified voters have failed to register.

The New Indian Commissioners.
The Indian Commissioners under Senator Henderson's bill have not yet been selected. The Secretary of the under the instructions of the President, te engaged in considering the qualifications of candidate

Internal Revenue Receipts.
Receipts from internal revenue to-day were \$340,165.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STRANGE GRANITH STATE .- Yesterday the employes of the Coast Wrecking Company, with ateam pumps, chains, &c., proceeded, on board the steamer Relief, to Greenpoint, for the purpose of raising the steamer Granite State. The divers reported that the vossel is very seriously damaged, a large breach having been made in her timbers by contact on the rocks. It was rumored last evening that the above company had abandoned the job and that a contract had been made with the Steam Derrick Company to complete the work.

APPOINTMENT OF A TREASURES TO THE POLICE BOARD.

The Board of Police hold a special meeting yesterday, and appointed Commissioner B. F. Manierre Treasurer of the Board in place of Commissioner John G. Bergen, deceased. No action will be taken for some time to come in the matter of filling the Commissionership vacancy now existing in the Board.

LICENSE FEES. - Yesterday Commissione the Comptroller of the city of Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, \$40,000, making in all \$175,000 that has been handed over to the City of Churches since the 25th of May, and to which sum it was entitled by law from the gross amount received for licenses obtained by its residents. Mr. Manierre also paid \$112,610 to the Comptroiler of this city for the benefit of the Sinking Fund, with \$231 52 interest on the same, for the month ending June 25. The interest on the sums paid by the Board of Excise to the Sinking Fund, it will be seen, is an item of no amall importance, when it is taken into consideration that were the moneys to which the fund is entitled paid over to it at once it would lose the interest, since in the hands of the City Chamberdain the funds would bear no interest.

THE NEW CITY ABATTOR AT HARLEN,-Yesterday the new and extensive abattoir establishment for singhter-ing and solling the enormous meat supply of the city, ostimated at something like seven thousand head a week, was opened at Harlem for the first time in metropolitan morning, conveyed forthwith to Harlom and slaughtered, and by noon an unlimited supply of beef was for public sale simultaneously at Harlom, Washington Market and Third street, East river. The new, establishment has been organized consequent on an ordinance of the numberal authorities that no further slaughtering of cattle shall take place within certain city limits. The arrangements for slaughtering are complete and the stock of machinery for the purpose ever expeditious. There is ments for staughtering are complete and the stock of machinery for the purpose very expeditions. There is accommodation for slaughtering some one thousand head of cattle a day, and hanging and hoisting the carcasses, all the waste and offal being economically worked up and utilized. Fleating barges, furnished with ice houses, are employed to convey the meat into the city. They are filled up with large banks, the carcasses hansing on the trees, being kept fresh in the open air and river instead of in a consined, unventilated enclosure. A large number of city salesmen, butchers and others wished the new abstator yesterday, and a considerable amount of business was transacted.

MEIROPOLITAN REVENUE BOARD .- This Board held meeting yesterday afternoon. The affair was secret, hence the proceedings were not made known to the representatives of the press.

Boat Race in ms Bax.—A lively boat race took place

yesterday afternoon from the Battery around Redice's Island and return—a distance of five miles—between Robert Reach, a noted caraman among the Battery boat-Robert Reach, a noted carsinan among the Battery boatmen, and John Connors, equally as famous a rower among the East river men; stake \$200. After Mr. Shurte had been chosen referee, John Collins judge for Reach and Mr. Quigley judge for Connors, the race was begun in earnest. At the start both boats gilded away begun in earnest. At the start both boats gilded away side by side, Connors having a little the lead. The race was hotly contested, and until the stake boat was reached it would have been difficult to have corrected who the victor would be; but on reaching that point Connors earsted himself and came in two minutes shead of his dipponent. Time—Connors, 415 minutes; Reach, 43 minutes. There was a large crowd of spectators on the Battery during the race, and betting was freely indulged in by the friends of the two contestants—over \$6,000 changing hands on Connors being declared the victor.

Benerit to Sam Colliger.—The Stadt Theatre was well filled last night by a crowd enthusiastic and expressive

filed last night by a growd enthusiastic and expressive which had convened on the occasion of a complimentary benefit to Sam Collyer, the late antagenist of Barney Aaron in the contest for the light weight championship in fistic circles. The array of talent was large and of more than ordinary merit. There were clubbists, cloggmore than ordinary merit. There were clubbists, cloggists, singlate (as Artemas Werd would say) and boxers on hand, and each one acted his part to his own credit and to the delight of the audience. The Twelfth regiment band was present, and discoursed aome very fine music, and Harry Hill swung his clubs to the air, "Happy be thy dreama." The appearance of Collyer with his two boys was the signal for repeated cheera, and after the really fine display of clogology it seemed to be the really fine display of clogology it seemed to be the regionard sentiment that Sam ought to give up fighting and stick to the dancing. The entertainment closed with several displays of the "maniy art," In which science enough was exhibited to delight the most ardent admirers of the sport.

The Pams Fighting Maxia.—The prise fighting mania is still on the increase. Scarcely a day sispase without

The Paras Fouries Maria.—The price fighting mania is still on the increase. Scarcely a day elapses without the occurrence of a merry mill in the suburbs of the city. The shoulder-hitters seem to defy Superintendent Kennedy and his blue coats in their operations. Last evening a couple of pugilists, with their bottle holders, umpires, referse and a host of friends, proceeded on a steamer from a pier in the vicinity of the Battery to a point up the river, where they were engaged in a fight this morning. The police of the First and Twenty-seventh precincies, whose station houses are in the vicinity of where the pugilists departed, were kept in entire ignorance of the affair.

seventh precents, whose station houses are in the vicinity of where the pugilists departed, were kept in entire ignorance of the affair.

The Co-organive Movement.—A meeting of the members composing the nucleus of a Co-operative Grecery Society and workingmen generally was called to assemble in Early Closing Hall last swening. Only a few individuals however responded to the call. This body has between thirty and forty names enrolled on its books. Mr. John T. Fisher made a few remarks, expressing the belief that if the fleetings of the association were held in some locality further up town it would have a beneficial effect in drawing members into the fold. There was little business transacted.

Hand Time.—Many of the longsbowmen in this city are now unemployed, the cause being the wealt number of arrivals of vessels at this port. It is said time their business has not been so dull for many years.

Supposed Succept.—Coronor Gamble was pesterday notified to hold an inquest, at No. 25 West Twenty-first street, on the body of Thomas Farrell, a native of England, forty years of age, who was found tying dead in the business that the box had the should be a semployed. From the fact that two vials labelled "lead-anum" were found nearly empty on the table in the room, it is supposed be committed builde, but what

prompted him to commit the act is unknown. The body was removed to the Morgue.

was removed to the Morgue.

Died Subbestr. —On Wednesday evening a man fiftyfive years of age, named Dominick Rotof, was taken denly ill while engaged in shovelling coal in the cetlar of house No. 9 West Forty-second street, and expired in a few moments afterwards. Deceased lived at No. 552 West Forty-second street, whither the remains were carried, and Coroner Gamble notified to hold an in-

POLITICAL RIOTS IN TENNESSEE.

Riot at Rogersville-Two Men Killed, Seven Mortally and Thirty Slightly Wounded-A Negro Reported Killed at Knoxville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 25, 1867.
A dreadful riot is reported to have occurred at Rogers

"le, East Tennessee, on Tuesday.

large crowd had assembled on the public square

a Court House to hear Mr. Etheridge, the
conservath.

and redicate for Governor, speak. Many and radicals were armed conservative to Etheridge had spoken an hour he and pistols. A by Tom King, a leading radical who pronounced a statement he made a list. Etheridge retorted bitts. rly, when some one shot at him. Numerous other shots fot, 'owad in quick succession. The Numerous other shots for owned in quick succession. The crowd broke, the conservatives going in one direction and the radicals in the other. Fir og was continued for about twenty minutes. A white man and a colored man were killed, seven mortally wounded a. d about thirty sitchily. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained. they remarked. Ethersize was not burt, and left for Smedi, ville after quiet had been restored.

The nerro reported killed at Knoxyllie we terday shouled for Browniow at the conservative metalist when he was shot down. The prompt action of the police prevented a riot.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BUFFALO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25, 1867,

At two o'clock this morning the police received information that a man named Matzbolf Blinder, who resides at Lower Black Rock, was abusing his wife. Captain Rhinehardt proceeded immediately to the scene, where he found the wife of Blinder lying on the floor with he head cut open. The woman lived until cloven A. M. She stated before she died that her husband was her murderer.

Blinder made his escape before the arrival of the police and drowned himself in the canal. His body was found floating in the canal near the Frontier Mills at four o'clock P. M. The murder of the woman and the suicide of the murderer has created intense excitement in this city.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Chenpest Newspaper and Best Literary

The WREELY HERALD for the present ready, contains the first two chapters of "GRAY AND GOLD."

AND "LA FLEUR DE RUEL." PORTRY-"THE OLD PUMP" and "OLD FRIENDS."

It also contains:-The very Latest European News by the Week, embodying all interesting Political and Local Events, the Very Latest News from Moxico the West Indies, South America, Japan, &c.; Varieties Musical and Theatrical Review for the Week; Face-Musical and Theatrical Review for the Wock; Fa-tice; Foreign Goszip; Artistic, Scientific, Mining, Religi and Literary Intelligence; Editorial Articles on prominent topics of the day; Our Special F Fashions Report; Our Sporting Record, give Reports of Turf events, Aquatic matters, P Fights, &c.; Our Agricultural Budget, contain valuable and interesting reading for tFarm and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Co. Intelligence; Marriages and Deaths; Advert

TREES. -Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, 86; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies, Five cents each. A limited number of advertisements in-

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STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce most positively that they have
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THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS This medal being distinctly classified first in order of merits and placed at the distinctly classified first in order of merits and placed at the distinctly classified first in order by the SUPRIME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of the only tribunal determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, place

THE STELLWAY PLANOS

at the head and above all others in all styles exhibited. In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaug. Aris," of Paris, the French National Society of Fine Arid and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe, has after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

awarded to

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For greatest superiority and novelty of construction full

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Watercoms, first floor of Steinway Hall, 71 and 73 East

Fourfacts street, New York.

From Mr. J. R. Dillingham, Dentiet, Beaten, Mass.—"Having used personally and in my practice for some time past the dentifrice called SOZOOMT, I due is the best preparation I have yet seen for bardening the game and cleaning and preserving the teeth; it gives to the mouth a cleanness, thereby correcting any disagreeable oder arising from decayed teeth, which I have been unable to that in any other preparation, it is an elegant toflet artising and well worthy the encomitums it has received."

Beware of imitations.

A.— THERTY LINES OF COMMON SENSE.

Reader, having glanded over the adjorials and the news in this journal, you turn to the advertiseum of the poursel, "These are published by the writers to bery their own interests," Perhaps so. But it is no less true that it concerns you interests to read these thirty lines. If you are healthy it preumed you wisk to continue so. If sick, of course you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you desire to be relieved. In either case it is important to you desire to be relieved. In the present the year of the surest and best tone and either the present the strong tend of attempts faster than the most potent and vigorous end the malaria is produces, you should sustain the species and the malaria is produced, you should sustain the species of the present to be sure that the present and the malaria is produced, you should sustain the species of the sure that the species were acquisible tonic. It can scarcely be necessary to urge upon the weak adding the importance of acquiring by safe means the strength which, usassisted, Nature denies to them. All who are thus circumstanced are invited to give the Bitters a trial. Before they have taken the clinit three days, is conformity with the directions, they will acknowledge will gratitode its genial operation. They will find that it ingarant mental as well as nervous energy, and requiates all the lacternal functions admirably. This is the experience of the bitter of the produced and depressed, and in making lines at stamment is solved and depressed, and in making lines at stamment is solved and depressed, and in making lines at stamment is solved and depressed, an

Dr. Konnedy's Diarrhon Cordisi.—One Borbie will cure; every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it; every traveller, by land or by water, should have a bottle of it. For saie by DEMAS BARNES, 600. 21 Park 10w; F. C. WELLS & OU., 126 Pullon street, and C. N. GRITTENTON, 35 Sixth avenue, R. Y. At readily by all druggists; price \$1.

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The BEST and cheapest ARTICLE. Sold by all drug-

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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents for the Unites States. Missinguel Spring Water Cures Cancer, corolin and all diseases of the Ridneys. For sale by drug-

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